

# JAPAN SENDS A SHARP ULTIMATUM TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT; DEMANDS KAISER WITHDRAW FROM CHINA AND DISMANTLE FLEET; FRENCH PUSHING ACROSS VOSGES, CHECK GERMANS IN BELGIUM

## JAPAN GIVES GERMANY MONTH TO WITHDRAW FROM FAR EAST; SENDS REASSURANCES TO U.S.

**Mikado Demands Kaiser's Answer  
Within Week—Foreign Minister  
Tells Guthrie Our Interests  
Will Be Protected.**



Japan's sharp ultimatum to Germany demands the evacuation of Kiao-chow and the withdrawal of all warships from Far Eastern waters. The position of Kiao-chow on the coast of China, its proximity to the treaty port of Shanghai and its distance from the Philippine port of Manila are indicated on the above map.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Tokyo, August 16.

Germany has until August 23, one week from to-day, to reply to an ultimatum sent at 8 o'clock last night, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Far East and the surrender of Kiao-chow, the German concession in China. If the Japanese Government receives an unfavorable reply, or Germany ignores the communication, a declaration of war is expected to follow at once.

In order to insure the delivery of the ultimatum in Berlin the Japanese Foreign Office sent it through six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The information was also imparted to the German Ambassador here, Count von Rex.

At the same time the message was despatched, Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador. To him he made a statement, couched in the broadest terms, assuring the United States that its interests in the Orient would be adequately guarded and that the integrity of China was assured.

The decision of the Government was made public at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, summoned the newspaper men to an audience and imparted to them the terms of the ultimatum. Two hours later he gave the same information to leading citizens of Tokyo. The Premier said he would make public the negotiations with Great Britain, dwelling on the terms of the alliance between the two countries. The ultimatum is as follows:

We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests, as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men of war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao-chow, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

It is pointed out in inspired statements that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to protect herself against German aggression, that German warships are scouring the seas of the Far East and seizing British ships and demoralizing commerce. Such actions, it is asserted, are sure to disturb the peace of that portion of the world to which Japan believes she must act as protector, hence, the ultimatum. The Government of Great Britain has been fully acquainted with Japan's procedure.

How near the country is to a declaration of war against Germany is shown by the fact that the Japanese War Office called the newspaper representatives in today to give them instructions in regard to the publication of news if a state of war follows.

Count Okuma, Takaaki Kato and other prominent officials have addressed numerous public meetings and have counseled calmness and firmness. Count Okuma said very decidedly at one meeting, in reply to a question, that the United States had not interfered in any way in the situation and was not likely to.

## JAPAN'S ACTION CAUSES GRAVE CONCERN TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, August 16. Washington has reason to-night to accept as substantially correct the reports that Japan has taken steps preliminary to making war upon Germany.

For several days the conviction has been rapidly growing here that the immediate future would find Japan taking a hand in the conflict among the Powers and that her first blow would be struck at Germany. Consequently today's reports that Japan has demanded the withdrawal of German warships from Tsing-tao, the stronghold of

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## "KILL THE SPIES!" GERMANS SHOUT AT AMERICANS

**Brooklyn Couple in Party  
Threatened by Mobs  
When Travelling.**

**REVOLVER IS POINTED  
AT MRS. J. A. HANIPHY**

**Pittsburg Man Tells of Ex-  
citing Experiences at  
Stations.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, August 16.

M. K. McMullin and W. L. Munro, president and general manager respectively of the American Window Glass Company of Pittsburg, who were in Budapest on a business trip, saw the start of the mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army two weeks ago.

The Americans reached the German border at 4 o'clock on the following Tuesday morning on a train which was crowded with troops. They started for Frankfurt and then their discomforts and excitement began. They were compelled to change trains frequently. At Wurtzburg they were joined by Joseph A. Haniphy, principal of Public School 126 in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Haniphy. Two German officers were in the same compartment.

After the train had stopped at two stations one of the officers left it. A few stations further on the train was stopped and an enormous mob besieged it. The officer who left the train had telegraphed ahead that a Russian spy in German uniform was on board. The only officer on the train, according to the story told by McMullin, was the man in the compartment occupied by the Americans. McMullin went to the window, whereupon the mob set up a tremendous howl.

Officer Taken Off.

Soldiers boarded the train and took the officer off. He was stoned by the mob.

McMullin, continuing the story, says: "The mob then turned its attention to us and shouted, 'Kill them all! they are English spies!' The soldiers intervened and protected us. We showed our passports and two men checked off every point of our description. They examined all our documents and letters of credit and then assured the crowd that we were really Americans.

"After this the officer who had been taken off the train returned, escorted by soldiers. He was plentifully wreathed in court plaster where he had been wounded by stones thrown by the mob. He was replaced in our overcrowded compartment and two soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded him.

Points at Mrs. Haniphy.

"At Lohr a mob of fully 1,500 persons, who were armed with every description of weapon, met the train. I was looking out of the town side of the car when I saw a man marching up and down with a double-barrelled shotgun. I heard Mrs. Haniphy cry, 'There's a man pointing a revolver at me!' and turned and saw an excited soldier thrust a revolver through a window of the compartment, while another soldier attempted to shove a rifle through. Then a door opened at my side and a Lieutenant entered.

"He was shaking a revolver up and down, while soldiers kept thrusting their rifles and bayonets through the window.

"All this time the crowd outside kept yelling, 'There is a Russian spy; kill him, and kill all those English spies!' 'Stand up!' shouted the Lieutenant to the suspected spy, who stood up. He was calm and dignified and said, 'Why draw your revolver in such fashion and frighten all these people?'

"You are under arrest!' shouted the Lieutenant. The supposed spy flushed, but clicked his heels together and saluted. Then he drew his sword and presented it to the Lieutenant. He was then taken out of the train.

"The demonstrations against us continued. The entire population of the place seemed to have become crazed by the spy mania. Our passports and papers were again examined. Then the man who had been marching up and down with a double-barrelled shotgun and who proved to be the postmaster seemed to feel assured that our papers were all regular and took us under his wing as we were ordered out of the train.

"We finally managed to get a train

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Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 21 E. 23th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Ad.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

**JAPAN.**—An ultimatum has been sent to the Kaiser giving Germany one week to withdraw from the Far East. This is regarded in Washington with grave concern as bringing the war within America's sphere of influence in the Orient.

**FRANCE.**—The French forces which on Friday and Saturday put to rout a Bavarian army corps with heavy losses in the vicinity of Blamont, Cirey and Avricourt drove the enemy back to Saarburg across the Lorraine border. Thann in Haute Alsace, fourteen miles west of Muelhausen, is again in French hands. It is announced that the French now control the three passes of St. Marie, Bonhomme and Saales in the Vosges and dominate the approach to Alsace.

**BELGIUM.**—The Belgians won another engagement between advance guards yesterday at Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur, according to Paris despatches. Both advance guards were in force, the Belgian infantry driving the Germans back after an artillery battle. No information of the position of the allied armies in Belgium was forthcoming from the War Offices of the several countries.

**GERMANY.**—Rome hears a rumor which has not been confirmed that Dr. Carl Liebknecht, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has been killed following his refusal to enlist in the German army. No further advances of the German armies in Belgium have been reported. The German troops which invaded France by way of Alsace have been forced back beyond their own frontier.

**RUSSIA.**—Russian troops are reported to be concentrating in German Poland.

**AUSTRIA.**—Vienna despatches say Austrians drove the Servians from

their position on the east side of the Drina, near Lositz, after severe fighting. The Servians later attacked the Austrians near Sabac. Both sides lost heavily.

The Austrians claim to have driven the Montenegrins back everywhere. Austrian troops continue their advance in the north along the Vistula.

**FRANCE.**—The French War Office announces that French troops which defeated the Bavarians at Cirey, Blamont and Avricourt on Friday and Saturday advanced further east. It is supposed they are now nearing Saarburg. It also is announced that the French forces in the Vosges have occupied the heights of Donon, an important mountain chain, and have taken more than 500 prisoners.

**TURKEY.**—Russia is said to have demanded free passage through the Dardanelles for her Black Sea fleet.

**ITALY.**—Italians are leaving France in answer to the Italian mobilization order.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The British home fleet has cleared the North Sea, so that merchant vessels are now passing freely between Scandinavian ports and England, bringing provisions to the United Kingdom. The German fleet is reported to be still bottled up in the eastern part of the North Sea. The British Mediterranean fleet and the French fleet are reported to be searching for the Austrian fleet.

**NEW YORK.**—J. P. Morgan sent a wireless to The Sun from his yacht Corsair last night that he had notified the intermediaries that his firm would not make a loan to France at this time. The New Amsterdam and the Laconia are due to-day with American refugees from Plymouth and Liverpool. Four hundred French reservists sailed from New York on the Patria.

## French Sink Two Austrian Battleships

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

NISH, Aug. 16.—It is semi-officially reported that there was a naval engagement between French and Austrian warships to-day off Budua.

A French squadron from the south-west attacked the Austrian fleet. Two ironclads of the Austrians were sunk and a third took fire. A fourth fled.

## BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS HURRY TOWARD NANCY

**Hasty Departure From Paris Indicates Important Movement on Frontier.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, August 16.

Two British army officers who were at the Ritz left early this evening for a run of 180 miles, which they will make at extreme speed, according to the directions they gave to the driver of the automobile which they procured for the trip. Extra tires and gasoline were put aboard, so that no stops need be made for supplies.

The destination of the officers is believed to be Nancy, and it is thought that important events are impending in which they wish to have a part.

In line with this belief Gen. French, commander of the British army, told Judge E. H. Gary of New York this morning as he was leaving Paris after a conference with President Poincare that his destination was secret and that he could give no intimation of it.

## CZAR ASKS AID OF JEWS?

**Calls on Them to Fight for Russia, Is Report.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—That the Jewish race owes a debt of gratitude to the house of Bonaparte is the plea made by the Russian Czar in a manifesto to which he is said to have addressed to "My Beloved Jews." The original was printed in both Russian and Yiddish.

The Jews are reminded of the benefits they have received from Russia and are called upon to enlist for service in the Russian army, as Jewish and Russian interests, the Czar asserts, are identical. The Frankfurter Zeitung, which republishes the manifesto, says:

"The Jews are somewhat backward in responding to this invitation."

## W. B. THAW IN FRENCH ARMY.

**Government Accepts Service of American Aviator.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—William Benjamin Thaw, the American aviator, has been received into the service of the French army. He has been flying here in a Curtiss hydroaeroplane, which he hopes will prove of service to the French.

## KEEP IN TOUCH.

With the European situation and financial and crop reports in United States by reading THE SUN (Morning, Sunday and Evening). Subscription rates will be found on the Editorial page.—Ad.

## FRENCH TROOPS PRESS ON, FORCING GERMANS FURTHER ACROSS LINE IN LORRAINE

**Take 500 Prisoners at Donon Heights,  
and in Advance Which Follows  
Capture 1,000 More, With  
Number of Guns**

## REPEL CAVALRY AT DINANT AND PURSUE RETREATING ARMY

**Many of Kaiser's Soldiers Drowned in the  
Meuse—Victors Charge Germans with Great  
Cruelty to Residents of Alsatian Villages**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, August 16.

The regular communique issued by the War Office at 11:30 o'clock to-night says:

"As regards the French operations to-day the advance movement has been developed along the entire front from Rechicourt to St. Marie aux Mines. In the Vosges the French took Ste. Marie aux Mines and progressed into the Ste. Blaise region.

"The troops which occupied Donon on Friday advanced, especially in the Schirmeck Valley. The French took 1,000 prisoners, in addition to the 500 taken Friday. The enemy abandoned numerous pieces of equipment in the last named region, as at Ste. Marie. The French took heavy guns and field guns and caissons.

"Around Blamont and Cirey the French troops mounted to the Lorguin heights, carrying off the convoy of one division of German cavalry, including nineteen auto trucks.

"Finally, on the Meuse, at Dinant, the French repulsed the attack of two divisions of German cavalry, who were then pursued by French cavalry along the right bank of the Meuse.

"The morale of the French troops is excellent, despite the losses suffered in divers engagements. The officers have the greatest difficulty in holding the men back.

"The Germans attacked Dinant with a division of the Guards and the First Division of cavalry, supported by several battalions of infantry and companies of mitrailleuses. The French attacked them on the left bank of the river. The Germans retreated before the fierce attack, falling back across the Meuse in great disorder. Many of the Germans, unable to reach the bridge, fell into the Meuse. The banks of the river are steep at this point and the current is strong. Many of the Germans were drowned.

"Profiting by the disorder among the enemy, a French regiment of mounted chasseurs crossed the river and chased the Germans several kilometers, though the German cavalry greatly outnumbered the French.

The War Office announces also that the French forces before Cirey drove further to the eastward to-day the Bavarians who were repelled yesterday and occupied positions a good distance over the frontier.

It is officially stated that the German troops practised great cruelty in upper Alsace. As they evacuated the villages before the French advance they burned the houses and shot down the inhabitants, whose bodies were strewn along the streets.

Further details of the raid of French airmen on Metz are given. Lieut. Cesari and Corporal Prudhommeau left Verdun for an evening reconnaissance and to make an attempt to try to destroy the German hangars. They arrived over the fortress while they were flying at a height of about 7,000 feet. The airmen immediately drew a torrent of shells and bullets, but none of them touched the French aeroplanes.

Lieut. Cesari's motor stopped above Metz and he was obliged to bail out. It was then that he dropped a bomb into the German hangars. His motor fortunately started up again and he was able to reach a safe height.

Corporal Prudhommeau also dropped a bomb into the hangar. The smoke from the bursting shells prevented either of the French aviators from seeing their effect.

The aviators say that the Germans wasted hundreds of shells in trying to hit the machines.

The Sun's and London Daily Mail's War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

DELEMONT, Switzerland, August 16.

The fighting has been resumed in upper Alsace between Belfort and Altkirch, and heavy firing continues to be heard at Porrentruy, near the frontier.

It is stated here that the French forces which retired from Muelhausen have been reinforced and have returned to the attack.

French successes are reported on all sides in the Vosges mountains.

## "ON TO STRASSBURG!" IS CRY OF INVADING FRENCH ARMY

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

The French troops won a brilliant victory in the action near Blamont, Cirey and Avricourt. Their successes in this section of the frontier of

Meurthe-et-Moselle not only have driven back the German invaders who had occupied it but have advanced the French line of attack at this point, which marks the left wing of the French army invading Alsace, nearly to Saarburg.

A victory of almost equal importance from the strategic point of view was the recapture of Thann, fourteen miles west of Muelhausen, in the southern part of Alsace. With its centre holding the passes of St. Marie, Bonhomme and Saales in the Vosges, the right flank resting at Thann and the left flank at a point across the border of Lorraine from Cirey, the French army of invasion has swept the eastern bor-

der of France clear of invaders and has established itself for an advance on Strassburg, the Alsatian capital and the first goal of the French invasion.

The French successes in the passes of the Vosges Mountains have immeasurably strengthened their mastery of the heights and approaches commanding Alsace and Lorraine.

The Germans were strongly entrenched on the heights before Blamont. The French began their attack there Friday and the fighting continued all day. Again the French artillery played an important part in the fighting. Yesterday morning the attack was renewed. French infantry, in a notable bayonet charge, sacked by the artillery, swept over the entrenchments and occupying the heights pressed on until the enemy was far over its own frontier.

Not only was the engagement one of the most important yet fought in the present war, but it proves again the French reliance in the